

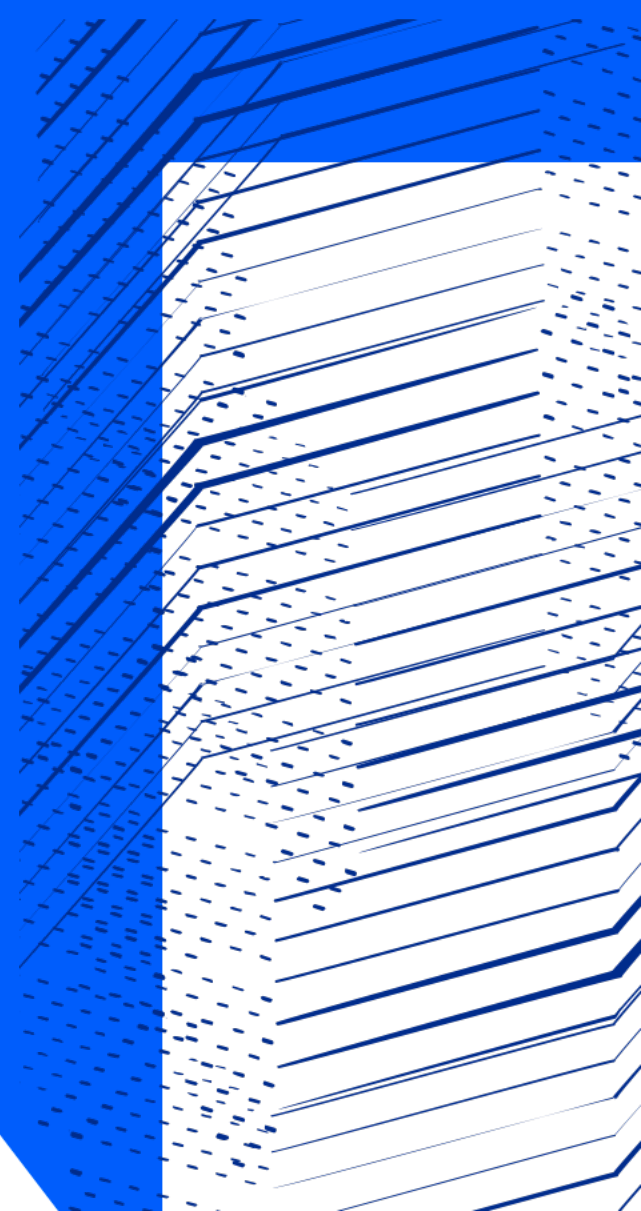


Science and  
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# Cybersecurity in UK digital research infrastructures

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# UKRI Digital Research Infrastructures

- Digital research and innovation infrastructure (DRI) underpins the research and innovation ecosystem.
- It enables us to solve problems, and to analyse and understand complex topics on any subject.
- This is possible because digital infrastructure allows us to work with data and computation efficiently and securely, at scale.

# What is DRI?

- The building blocks of the DRI system include:
  - large scale compute facilities, including high-throughput, high-performance, and cloud computing
  - data storage facilities, repositories, stewardship and security
  - software and shared code libraries
  - mechanisms for access, such as networks and user authentication systems
  - people: the users, and the experts who develop and maintain these powerful resources.

# DRI opportunities and risks

- With its role underpinning UK research, it is vital that the DRI system be trustworthy and provide the assurance necessary to protect the assets and reputation of those using it
- DRI is often nationally or globally federated across multiple organisations
  - Often involving a heterogeneous mix of technologies
  - Driven by national and international science community needs
  - This is what makes it so different to a corporate IT infrastructure

# DRI opportunities and risks

- With the open risk appetite necessary to support innovative computing infrastructures, it is vital that these risks be managed appropriately
- A key part of this process is an effective approach to cybersecurity

# DRI Cybersecurity

- A new project to develop a common approach to cybersecurity across the DRI landscape
  - Essential in our current environment
  - Building on experience from leading work for research infrastructures nationally and internationally
- Aims to establish a common cybersecurity defence framework across the DRI landscape
  - an initial phase to be completed by the end of FY23

# DRI Cybersecurity Goals

- This work will focus on building trust between DRI participants to share information about ongoing incidents
  - And actively use this information in a timely fashion
- To effectively use this information we must have
  - a technical way of sharing information that supports automation
  - fine-grained monitoring, focused on network monitoring in the first instance
- The first phase of the DRI Cybersecurity project will develop these capabilities with a core of early adopters
  - Following an initial workshop in early 2023

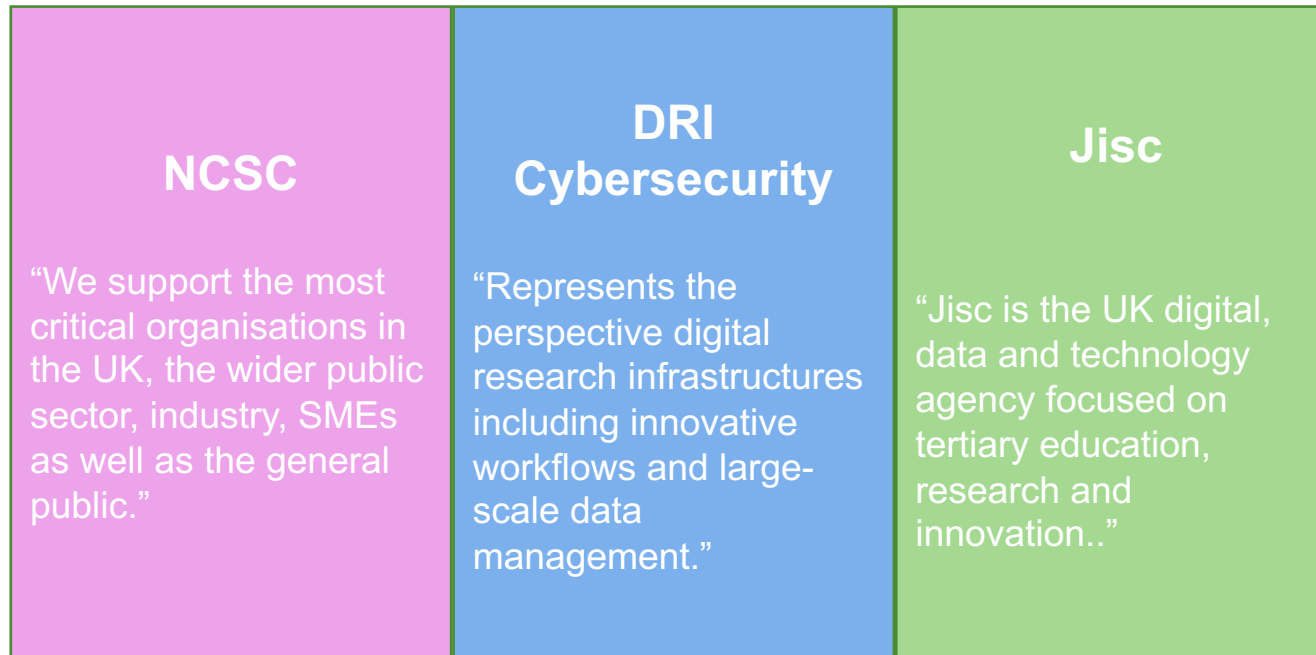
# Data integrity

- A key differentiator of national and international scale research infrastructures is ubiquitous need for very large data storage and management
- It is vital that the integrity of this data is maintained to support our national science goals
- One impact of the increase in likelihood of ransomware attacks is a threat to this data integrity
  - One aspect of sharing approaches to cybersecurity from a research perspective is sharing best practice within our community towards protecting this data



# National context

- The DRI Cybersecurity project takes place alongside existing national work
  - Jisc with a National R&E Network perspective
  - NCSC with a national and government perspective
- The perspectives shown below are complimentary and strengthen our overall ability to defend and protect our R&E community



# NCSC Cyber Assessment Framework

- Born of UK response to NIS1 *and other sources*
- GovAssure
  - All government departments and a select number of arm's length bodies to have their cyber security reviewed under new, more stringent measures.
  - The new cyber security regime, known as GovAssure, will be run by the Government Security Group, part of the Cabinet Office.
  - GovAssure delivers on a key part of the Government Cyber Security Strategy by improving cyber resilience and help government organisations protect themselves from growing hostile cyber threats.
- Will be proposed as baseline for DRI cybersecurity development
- **Mappings between this and other frameworks (ISO27k, NIST CSF, CIS, ...)**  
**are absolutely vital**
- [PDF](#) | [Guidance](#)

# CAF Objectives

- A. Managing security risk
- B. Protecting against cyber-attack
- C. Detecting cyber security events
- D. Minimising the impact of cyber security incidents

# Principles: Managing security risk

- Governance
- Risk Management
- Asset Management
- Supply Chain

# Principles: Protecting against cyber-attack

- Service Protection Policies and Processes
- Identity and Access Control
- Data Security
- System Security
- Resilient Networks and Systems
- Staff Awareness and Training

# Principles: Detecting cyber security events

- Security Monitoring
- Proactive Security Event Discovery

# Principles: Minimising impact of cyber incidents

- Response and Recovery Planning
- Lessons Learned

# Additional elements for DRI strategy

- Interoperability and alignment with international developments
  - All of the work here
  - Ongoing work on sharing threat intelligence, operational security, etc...
- In addition to “Lessons Learned” in previous objective, significant focus on maturity development and continuous improvement
- 3-5 year strategy being written for proposal this week





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# Thank you



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# Questions?